REMARKS

In response to the previous restriction requirement, claims 1-19 and 36-38 have been withdrawn. Claims 20-35 and 39-71 remain pending. The Examiner has indicated that claims 21-23, 25-33, 40-42, 44-52, 56-58, and 60-68 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The Examiner has rejected claims 20, 24, 39, 43, 55, 59, and 71 under 35 USC §102(e), and claims 34, 35, 53, 54, 69, and 70 under 35 USC §103. These rejections are fully traversed below.

Replacement sheets are submitted in response to the objection to the drawings.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 USC §102

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 20, 24, 39, 43, 55, 59, and 71 under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Inoue et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,510,153, ('Inoue' hereinafter). This rejection is fully traversed below.

Inoue discloses a Mobile IP communication scheme using Dynamic Address Allocation Protocol. See Title. Specifically, when a mobile computer roams to a visited site, it is allocated an address. As set forth in col. 3, lines 13-17, a request message requests re-allocation of a dynamic address. A response message is sent in response to the request message, which enable the mobile computer to use the dynamic address allocated to the mobile computer. See col. 3,, lines 17-21; col. 3, lines 35-44. Thus, Inoue relates to the allocation of a single address, rather than one or more networks. It is also important to note that Inoue relates to a mobile node rather than a mobile router. Thus, Inoue neither discloses nor suggests sending a request packet including a network allocation extension indicating one or more networks being requested by a mobile router from a Home Agent. Similarly, Inoue neither discloses nor suggests receiving a reply packet from the Home Agent that includes a network allocation extension identifying one or more networks allocated to the mobile router by the Home Agent. Since Inoue fails to disclose or suggest allocating one or more networks to a mobile router, Inoue fails to disclose or suggest selecting an IP address from one or more networks that have been allocated to a mobile

router, enabling the selected IP address to be used to configure an interface of the mobile router, as recited in claims 24, 43, and 59. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Inoue fails to anticipate claims 20, 24, 39, 43, 55, 59, and 71.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 USC §103

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 34, 35, 53, 54, 69, and 70 under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over Inoue in view of Flynn, U.S. Patent No. 6,549,522, ('Flynn' hereinafter). This rejection is fully traversed below.

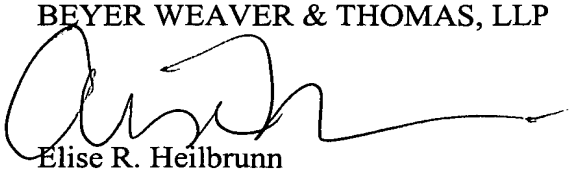
As set forth above, Inoue fails to disclose or suggest the dynamic allocation of one or more networks to a mobile router (e.g., in response to a request). Flynn fails to cure the deficiencies of Inoue.

While Flynn does disclose sending a deregistration request by a mobile node, Flynn fails to disclose the sending of a deregistration request by a mobile router. Thus, the combination of the cited references would fail to disclose or suggest the claimed invention, which relates to mobile routers. In fact, since neither of the references relates to the dynamic allocation of networks to a mobile router, the combination of the cited references would fail to operate as claimed. Moreover, since Inoue relates to the allocation of a single address to a mobile node, Inoue teaches away from the dynamic allocation of an entire network to a device such as a mobile router.

Moreover, it is important to note that neither of the cited references relates to mobile routers, and therefore neither of the cited references discloses the problems that are solved by the claimed invention. Specifically, as disclosed in the background section of Applicant's specification, for mobile routers which have one or more associated networks, address space is consumed more quickly than for individual nodes. Since address space is typically allocated statically, address space may be consumed even where the networks may not be used (e.g., on a plane that is not currently flying). Thus, the claimed invention enables entire networks to be dynamically allocated to a mobile router. Since neither of the cited references discloses or suggests such a solution to the static allocation problem, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 34, 35, 53, 54, 69 and 70 are patentable over the cited references.

If there are any issues which the Examiner believes could be resolved through an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS, LLP



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